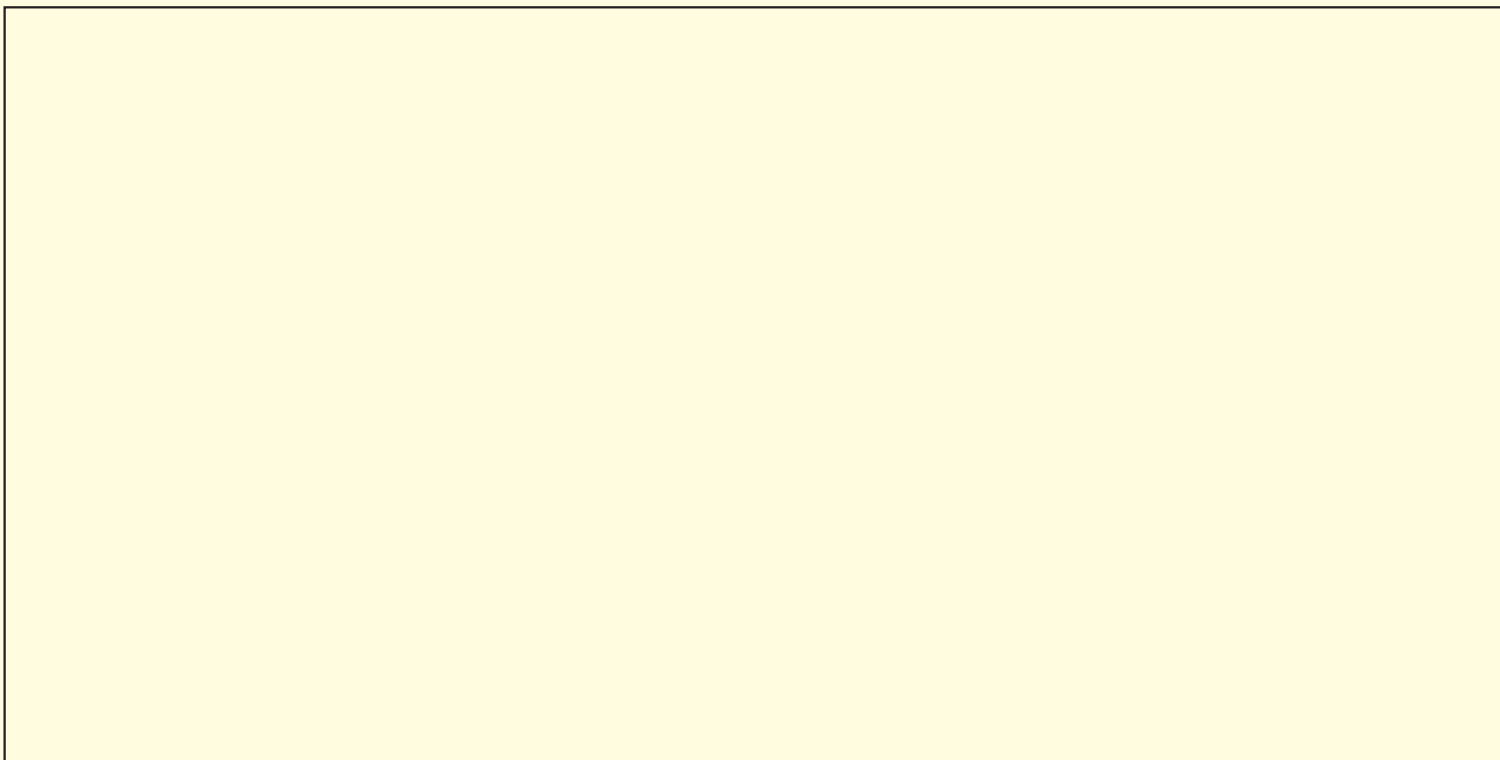


Living on US\$ 100 to 200 a day

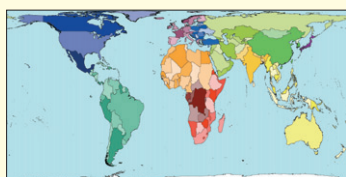


In all regions except for North America, Western Europe and Japan, less than 2.1% of the population live in households which on US\$100-200 purchasing power parity (PPP) a day each. Within North America, Western Europe and Japan 16-19% of the population live on this amount.

In 75 territories less than 1 in 1000 people live on this much, despite using purchasing power parity where a higher value is given to the currency in territories where it is cheaper to live.

As the measure of purchasing power parity takes into account the cost of living in each territory, earning PPP US\$150 in Ethiopia means that the same goods and services could be bought as with US\$150 in Germany.

Territory size shows the proportion of all people living on PPP US\$ 100-200 a day worldwide, that live there.



Land area

Technical notes

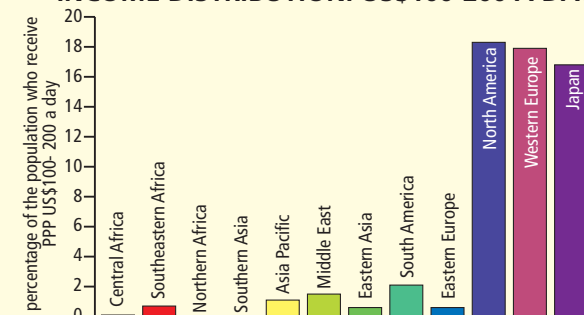
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, 2004
- Income is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$. This is used because a dollar can buy more in Namibia than in Japan, due to different exchange rates and prices. PPP is measured in US\$.
- *The table does not include territories where fewer than 1 in 1000 people earn PPP US\$100-200 a day.
- See website for further information.

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION LIVING ON PPP US\$ 100 TO 200 A DAY

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Luxembourg	44	116	Philippines	0.26
2	Norway	38	117	Bulgaria	0.22
3	Ireland	28	118	Honduras	0.20
4	Denmark	26	119	Cape Verde	0.19
5	United States	23	120	Samoa	0.16
6	Switzerland	23	121	Nicaragua	0.16
7	Austria	22	122	Algeria	0.14
8	Canada	22	123	Timor-Leste	0.14
9	Netherlands	22	124	Turkmenistan	0.11
10	Iceland	20	125	Zimbabwe	0.11

percentage of population living in households on US\$ 100-200 purchasing power parity a day each

INCOME DISTRIBUTION: US\$100-200 A DAY



“Every man is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, conveniences, and amusements of human life.”

Adam Smith, 1776